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legislative powers of the Dominion cannot be understood without reference to the powers of the provinces, Prof. Munro has begun his survey of the constitution by working upward from the local institutions to the central government. Seven chapters are devoted to the constitution of the provinces: these are the organization of the provincial legislatures; the character of the provincial assemblies and legislative councils; method of legislation in the provinces; the position of the lieutenant-governor; the nature of the provincial administrative system, and the judicial machinery of the provinces. An analysis of the Dominion government takes up seven more chapters dealing with Parliament, the House of Commons and the Senate; the scope and activity of Dominion legislation; the office and duties of the governor-general; the administrative efficiency of the Dominion government, and the organization of the Canadian judicial system. Chapter XIX considers the division of legislative powers between the Dominion and provincial governments. Here we have discussed the scheme of division, the principle of interpretation, and the grouping of the various forms under definite heads. The concluding chapters are on the Dominion control of the provinces, in the way of limiting legislation by the veto of the governor-general, and control of provincial administration. The chapter on imperial control of the Dominion deals with the limitation on the Dominion power of legislation and the power of concurrent legislation, together with the power of the Crown over Provincial and Dominion bills.

INDIVIDUALISM: A SYSTEM OF POLITICS. By WORDSWORTH DONISTHORPE, Barrister-at-law. Author of "Principles of Plutology," etc. London: Macmillan & Co. 1889. Pp. I-X and 393.

This book takes the view that the doctrines of socialism which are growing in popularity are the chief danger in the way of social progress. Mr. Donisthorpe aims at a presentation of some of the practical bearings of individualism

on everyday life, with an inquiry into the philosophic basis of the theory. The range of subjects dealt with is a wide one, and the effort of the writer has been to treat them consistently from his individualistic standpoint. While due consideration is given to Spencer, Mr. Donisthorpe differs from that writer upon nearly every point as set forth in the latter's work entitled *Man vs. the State*. The present work begins with a treatment of the growth and evolution of the State, its structures, and its functions. Succeeding chapters deal with capital, the labor question, and labor capitalisation; the concluding chapters with anarchy—the logical extreme of individualism, the basis of individualism, land-law reforms, and socialism, while the final one carries war into the domain of absolutism in politics. The book is extremely interesting and deserving of the attention of all students of economics and politics. While Mr. Donisthorpe has deliberately assumed a polemic rather than an apologetic tone, even when differing from those with whom he is, in the main, in accord, he has at the same time given to the impartial public a work that will be of value in discussing the speculative foundation upon which the principles of individualism are based.

THE ONTARIO TOWNSHIP. By J. M. McEvoy, with an Introduction by PROF. W. J. ASHLEY. 42 pp. [Toronto University Studies in Political Science. First Series, No. 1.]

Out of the growing consciousness of the importance of the problems of local government has arisen a constantly increasing literature devoted to the portrayal of local institutions in particular localities. Of this species of detail study Mr. McEvoy's monograph is a good example. There can, of course, be no value to us in the experiences of Canadian communities unless there is in them something typical. In his introduction Prof. Ashley calls attention to the fact that we are not always able to discern what is typical until we have a knowledge of the most varied experiences, and hence the historic importance of individual localities is by no means the only test of the possibility of their